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A LIBERAL INNING

Judge Powers Opposes the Home Rule Bill.

A TICKET-OF LEAVE AFFAIR

Is What He Terms Local Self Government for Utah—Paddock Introduces a Bill to Amend the Tucker-Edwards Law.

HERALD BUREAU, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 17.

The Liberals had their innings to-day. Their cause was represented by Judge Powers, and he spoke not only to a full committee, but to a numerous audience of spectators as well. His argument was

FULL OF SENSATION,

addressed to the credulous of his audience, in which he carefully avoided stating a single objection to the enactment of the Home Rule bill, or for that matter to the admission of Utah.

That was not the real issue, there, but it was the domination of the church in politics. He referred to Governor West's message of 1888 to show that the Mormon church maintained a political party called the People's party, and he attempted to make a great dramatic display before the committee by pretending to feel grieved that a reflection upon the good faith of the Mormon people was imputed in the introduction of this bill. He said the government created under it would be a kind of

TICKET-OF LEAVE AFFAIR,

that if it should be abused Congress could say go back to Australia. He pretended to offer to stay in Australia rather than live in this state of affairs. He read a letter recently published in the Tribune written by J. H. Barton to E. M. Phelps, in Colorado, in May, 1890, in which it was proposed that a Democratic candidate for Delegate from Utah be elected in 1890 and then had the audacity to declare that this had been carried out to the letter notwithstanding he knew that Delegate Cairne had been elected by the People's party. He claimed that the election frauds perpetrated in Utah were the result of bad law and not the result of the political practices of the Liberal leaders. He attempted to make a point by reference to the election in Salt Lake city on the 8th instant. He also read telegrams from Ogden to the effect that Judge Miner was a moral and upright man, a thing that has not been questioned so far by anybody. He referred to the Tribune's figures as to the receipts of the secretary, and then in answer to a question of the committee as to why the figures were less than one-half that amount actually paid. He declared that division on party lines was only

A TRICK OF THE CHURCH,

that not more than one hundred and fifty gentle Democrats and one hundred gentle Republicans had left the Liberal party to join the new movement, and for the truth of this assertion called on Brother Allen, who sat in an obscure corner of the committee room, who nodded approvingly. He concluded by asking the committee to report that all bills adversely

At the conclusion of the hearing of the Liberal side, it is expected that Governor West and possibly one or two others will reply, and the hearing will be closed. Judge Jud returned to Salt Lake yesterday and Mr. Rawlins followed him to-day.

Senator Paddock, of Nebraska, introduced a bill to-day to amend the sixth section of the Edmunds-Tucker act, which it is found is a stumbling block to the amnesty by the President of disfranchised polygamists. The petition to this effect was

CONSIDERED AT THE CABINET MEETING

yesterday, and the President and Secretary Noble decided that the sixth section should be amended so as to prevent the President from extending wholesale pardons to offenders against the law since 1882.

The Paddock bill extends the President's power down to the present time, and in view of the fact that both a just as well as administrative act, it is not likely that favorable action upon it by both houses will be long delayed.

Powers Opposes the Fairbank Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The House committee on territories gave a hearing this morning to the opponents of the proposed legislation to give local government to the territory of Utah, as proposed in the bill introduced by Caine, delegate from that territory. The committee was addressed by O. W. Powers, representing the Liberal party of Utah. That party, Powers said, was composed of Democrats and Republicans who for political purposes had cast aside their national political preferences and had joined hands for the purpose of making an American state in the mountains. It was because the Mormon people were honest and sincere that the measure, the time not having come, in its opinion, for it. Much of Powers' argument was in relation to several statements made on the other side of the question by H. W. Smith before the committee last week. He said that the committee a letter from M. A. Breeden, an attorney of Ogden, Utah, stating that he had been leaving for Washington that "statehood in Utah would be a great calamity; that if the Federal bill should become a law, no gentleman could live in the territory; that he had no faith in the Mormon people; they were simply deceiving the people to gain power, and as soon as conditions came the brethren would have another change of heart, and would drive the Americans out of the territory."

The statements made in the letter were denounced by Smith as a general denunciation of the Mormon people, and he denied having been in Ogden before coming to Washington or having any conversation with Breeden. In refutation of the statements made by Smith calling in question the honor and probity of United States Judge Miner, of Utah, Powers read numerous telegrams from influential people denouncing as false and charges and imputations against the moral and judicial integrity of the judge.

Silver and Wheat.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The silver question was reached again this morning and this time it was in the hearing before the House committee on agriculture on the anti-options bill, which has been under discussion by the committee for the past two weeks. Charles A. Pillsbury, the Minneapolis miller, was on the stand. He stated in the course of his remarks that the world's surplus supply of wheat was steadily dwindling and being drawn on each year to meet the increasing consumption of wheat. He said if one man owned the wheat crop raised in the United States

THIS YEAR, IT WOULD HAVE BEEN POSSIBLE TO GET \$1.50 A BUSHEL FOR IT FROM EUROPE JUST AS

easy as 50 cents, because Europe had just

had a famine. Russia had none to export and

India had snipped its surplus the previous

year.

Lewis—Then the statistical position of

wheat has been growing better for years

past and the price (except for the

spurt this year) has been growing weaker.

Pillsbury—That's so.

Lewis—Doesn't the value of money

have a great deal to do with it, isn't money

worth more than ever?

Pillsbury—I think a whole dollar will

buy more goods now than it did a year

ago. Lewis—If we had \$1,500,000,000 instead

\$500,000,000 in circulation would not the

farmers get more for their wheat?

Pillsbury—More nominal dollars but

perhaps they could not buy so much.

In reply to further questions from Lewis,

Pillsbury admitted that selling alone

would not account for the decline in

price in wheat which was too great to

be chargeable to one cause alone.

In his address to the committee

Pillsbury called on Congress to take

option bill. Pillsbury said there should

have been high prices for wheat this year,

but partly in consequence of the short

supply of millers and others living from

hand to mouth, the world was drawing on

the surplus supply of wheat each year, for

consumption was steadily increasing.

Efficient of Kansas, in connection with a

surplus-producing country no good effect

could affect wheat's selling, for "shorts"

always wanted lower prices. He thought

the law should be framed so as to give

the right to buy property for future de-

livery, and when delivery was contracted

to sell these contracts either before or

after delivery. The hearings will close to-

morrow.

THE POPE AND FRANCE

His Holiness Approves of the

Republic.

Development of the Church Within the United

States—Fits Relations With

the Civil Power.

[Special to THE HERALD—Examiner Dispatch.]

PARIS, Feb. 17.—To-day's Petit Journal

prints the following interview with Pope

XIII, which, after discussion in a general

terms the question of the attitude of the

church and state in France, says:

"The republican form of government is

as proper as any other. I have just re-

ceived the president of the organizing com-

mittee of the Chicago World's fair, who

has requested the adherence of the holy

see and its participation in this great

American enterprise. The United States,

which is a land of freedom, is a land of

liberty, in spite of the attacks of the

liberty without any bounds, are becoming

a greater nation every day, and the Catho-

lic church is going through a process of

development there without any necessity

for conflict with the states. These two

powers agree very well, as they could

never be otherwise, on condition that one

does not encroach upon the rights of the

other. Liberty in their case is truly the

basis of the relations between the civil

power and the church, and the church ac-

quires, above everything, liberty. My

authoritative voice should be

raised so that the aid and attitude of

the church should be to develop the

time and money to political work in his

half, because of his attempts to embarrass

the present administration, due to the fact

that federal officers in this state were

not placed entirely at his disposal; because

he repeatedly opposed the nomination of

Philip H. Blaine for the presidency when

the Republic of the Republic of the Re-

A HILL-GRAY COMBINE

Cleveland Men in Indiana Are

MR. HARRISON IS A CANDIDATE

Elkins Announces the Fact—An Address to the Pennsylvania Republican Association Against Quay's Re-election.

[Special to THE HERALD—Examiner Dispatch.]

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 17.—The friends of

ex-President Cleveland throughout this

state are considerably exercised over the

alleged discovery that the Hill and Gray

men have entered into a combine to pool

their issues in the national convention.

The plan of the Hill men, it is said, is to

have the delegation instructed for Gray

and thus place it under obligations to do

whatever Gray may regard as best for his

interests. It is not expected to get any out

of Hill men on the delegation, but it is

so hoped to induce the delegates to

Gray that when he says his interests re-

quire that they support Hill for first place,

and at the same time, because he is in the

majority of the delegates, to support

Gray, they will be obliged to do so, for by

refusing they make Gray's nomination for

second place impossible. This arrangement,

it is said, is well understood between the

Hill men, and the former have

contemplated it because they believe it

impossible to nominate Gray for either

the first or second place without Hill's

support. Hill men have gone to

Gray with the story, and he has said

that he wasn't a candidate for Vice-President

and wouldn't be drawn into any

combination, and that he would support

Gray if Gray would support him, but that

while Gray does not appear to be a party to

the scheme, in fact declares he is not, the

friends of Cleveland concede that they

are in a very awkward position owing to

the candidacy of Gray and the necessity of

instructing for him, and declare that their

hands are likely to be tied by the

very action which they are taking.

Gray, it is said, is a candidate for

the Indiana delegation will have to go

into convention with out one

instruction, "and by A. G. Y.," and in the

absence of a clear instruction, the

hope of the Hill men to nominate their

favorite and of the Gray men to get the

second if not the first place for their man.

A Republican Anti-Quay Address.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17.—An address will

be issued to-morrow by the executive com-

mittee of the Pennsylvania Republican as-

sociation, an organization whose object is

to prevent Quay's re-election to the United

States Senate. The address substantially

opposes him because he has forced upon

the Republican party a policy of expedi-

ency and compromise, because he has

caused the party to be divided, because

he has brought defeat to the party, be-

cause he has instigated or countenanced

the defeat of the party's candidates to

achieve a compromise, because he has

been in the habit of increasing the

defeat of the party's candidates to

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FREE BINDING TWINE

A Report on How the Cordage

Trust Robs the Farmers.

Washington, Feb. 17.—Bryan, of Nebraska, has prepared a report to accompany the free binding twine bill, which will be reported to the House some time this week. The report says, in part, the tariff on binding twine cannot be justified except upon the principle that taxing power should be used to prevent importations entirely; and that the principle, besides being unsupported by constitutional authority, would destroy all income from imports and compel us to look to some other source for necessary revenue.

Twenty-nine of the cordage and binding twine factories out of thirty-five in the country are owned by the National Cordage company, of New York, and produce 60 per cent. of the total output. In 1890 there were consumed in the United States 10,000 tons of twine, all of which, but 7,000 tons, was made from foreign-grown fibres. If a 7-10 cent per pound tax was added to the price, as is probable, this would cost the farmers of the country in the year 1890 alone \$200,000, and this does not include a large additional sum charged for profits on the increased price by various middlemen. Not one dollar of this large tax reached the treasury and there can be no excuse for allowing this trust to continue the exaction of this tribute.

Silver Purchases.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The treasury department to-day purchased 500,000 ounces of silver at prices varying from \$150 to \$157.

Terrible snow storms in Austria.

VIENNA, Feb. 17.—Terrible snow storms are raging in Galicia, a province of Austria-Hungary, in Cisleithania and the greater part of Austrian Poland. The snow is piled up in immense drifts and traffic on various railway lines is almost wholly suspended. Wagon roads are also badly blocked.

The snowfall in the eastern and central Alps has been incessant since Friday. The snow is now about six inches deep in Semmering and Hohe Veltsch passes. A number of cottages in Styria are almost buried. The weather moderated to-day and a heavy rain which causes the utmost alarm among Alpine dwellers, as it feared much destruction will be caused by avalanches now threatened.

IN EAST AFRICA.

Correspondent Wolff's Exposure of German Rule.

No Reports of Disasters Made—An English Caravan Plundered—The Matter Will Come up in the Reichstag.

BERLIN, Feb. 17.—Eugene Wolff, a newspaper correspondent, whose reports to the Telegraph on the disaster to the Seelowsk expedition and other matters connected with the German East Africa in November last, has published an amplified attack upon Baron Soden's administration of the government of the East African colony. Wolff declares no report of the actual losses of the last two fights with the natives was ever published. Nor, he adds, was the fact announced that an English caravan was plundered. Wolff says all the reports of disasters in East Africa are either dismissed or resented in disgust, and the Sudan regime is bound to end in disaster. Wolff's article will form the subject of an interpellation in the Reichstag.

Dr. Marzelle, medical adviser of the Sultan of Zanzibar, gave two years ago, details with regard to the causes of the troubles in Africa. He said the attempts at plantation made by the German company in the vast territory ceded by the Sultan were most serious. Further, the Germans led at Zanzibar a luxurious life and the great part of the money was spent in champagne. For the administration of this territory they engaged to pay the Sultan an annual sum of 30,000 roubles, but the chief object was receiving customs duties. The convention came into operation the 14th of August, and the Sultan's revenue from that date German civilians have spoiled everything. T. e Germans behaved with extreme brutality, and for the most trifling matters they killed natives.

The protests of the natives were met by acts of violence. At Pangani the Sultan's flagstaff was burned. A rising ensued, and for its suppression the Germans, joined by iron with insult, compelled the Sultan to send his own troops, under pretense it pertained to him as sovereign of the country, to insure peace.

Warmouth Republican Convention.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 17.—The state convention of the Warmouth faction of the Republican party of Louisiana was called to order at noon to-day. T. B. Stamps, temporary chairman, made an hour address. Committees were appointed on credentials and permanent organization and the convention took a recess.

When the convention reassembled the platform was adopted. It reaffirms faith in the principles and policy of the party; is satisfied with the achievements of the party in the last four years, including the McKinley bill; condemns the Democratic state administration; demands free, fair and honest elections; congratulates the people on the overthrow of the lottery, crediting the Republican party with the good work; condemns the majority of the Republican central committee for attempting to tamper with the vote; repudiates the boodle convention held under their auspices and asserting the convention was dominated by lottery money; condemns the attempt to tamper with the vote in the parish prison and in conclusion, in a lengthy resolution, endorses the Harrison administration, favoring his nomination for a second term. The following nominations were made: Governor, John E. Beaux; lieutenant-governor, James C. Weeks; attorney-general, James M. Edwards; auditor, Stephen J. Lacy; treasurer, James Lewis; secretary of state, John E. Starr; superintendent of education, Edward W. Barnett and Lewis Starr, (colored).

The Foster Faction of the Louisiana Democracy.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 17.—The Foster faction of the Louisiana Democracy to-day submitted to its opponents a counter proposition of compromise. Among salient points which were submitted, was that the two committees agree upon a single ticket by naming candidates for governor and attorney-general; one committee to name the candidates for lieutenant-governor and auditor, the other committee to retain their respective positions, all ballots to be printed and voted against the lottery amendment, and legislative nominees to be instructed to oppose the state constitution and executive committee, to be reconstructed, said committee to adopt suitable means to harmonize party differences, etc. The McGovern committee to-night, devoted the counter proposition, and both committees adjourned until to-morrow.

A Mammoth Cake Walk.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—The first mammoth cake walk ever given in this country took place to-night at Madison Square Garden. Eight thousand were in attendance, the majority colored. Besides a cake walk, there was a programme of music singing and dancing.

Anarchists Under Arrest in Cardiff.

CARDIFF, Feb. 17.—There are now in custody in this city 192 so-called Anarchists arrested for participation in the disturbances that preceded and followed the execution of the four Anarchists at Xerox. They will be tried by court martial next March.

FREE BINDING TWINE